INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,305—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON
(Under Royal Patronage.)
HOTEL
Contains over 200 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
MODERATE TARIFF.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th May.
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gorton	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	8294	T. Jephson	18th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5237		2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,233	16th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	13th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 735

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES" CO.'S

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S.S. VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	23rd May.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 9, 1898.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS TO JAPAN.

FAST Twin Screw Steamer "WAKASA MARU," 6,266 Tons, Captain J. B. Macmillan, WILL SAIL direct for KOBE, on or about the 17th Instant. The Steamer is fitted with Electric Light, Refrigerator, etc. All the Cabins are on Upper Deck, and well ventilated.

For Passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI, Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 7th May, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Colspeiller	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrando	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

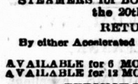
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 47, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purpose registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and interest and Dividends collected.

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MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without [illegible] and on the most favourable terms. [illegible] selected, with special attention to [illegible]

[illegible] CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL[illegible] procured.

[illegible] OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., [illegible] of existing concessions.

[illegible] meet on arrival.

[illegible] NOTES, BANK NOTES, [illegible]

[illegible] at current rates.

[illegible] supplied gratis, and [illegible]

[illegible] Patent Medicine [illegible]

[illegible]:—THE [illegible] DRUGGISTS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th May, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 19th May, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 19th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 23th May, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 23rd May, calling at Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira, and Mozambique, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th May, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Capt. S. KAWAMURO, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 16th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th May, 1898.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including pen-liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effects of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taints, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF [illegible]

warranted to cure [illegible] Organs, in either [illegible] Gravel and Pains in [illegible] Urinary. Sold in B[illegible] and Patent Medicine [illegible] Proprietors:—THE [illegible] COUNTIES DRUG[illegible]

NOTICES.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 14th of May, 1898, at 2 p.m., for the purposes of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ended 28th Feb., 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 14th May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th April, 1898.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT of COLLETING and SELLING FIREWOOD and CHAROOAL and HIRDA and SHIKAKAI on the Hill Station of Matheran, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Superintendent's Office, at 9 A.M., on the 18th May, 1898. The Sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

J. LLOYD F. JONES, M.B., Surgeon-Captain,
Superintendent, Matheran.

Matheran, 6th May, 1898.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

JOHN LAMPLOW MORRIS, late Assistant Engineer, Poona District.

CHARLES HERBERT MARSHALL, late Lieutenant, 1st Devonshire Regiment, attached to the 24th Punjab Infantry.

CHARLES EGERTON AYERST, late Lieutenant, Commissariat Transport Department, Poona.

EDWARD BECHER LONGHURST, late 2nd Lieutenant, K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry.

JAMES BELL, late Engine-Driver, North-Western Railway.

RUDOLPH MEINCKE, late Foreman Watchmaker, in the employ of Marcks and Company, Limited.

BALLA BHOY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

NICHOLAS G. ROSSIDIS, late 1st Class Passenger, per s. s. "Canara" from Mombassa to Bombay.

JOSE AGOSTINHO PEREIRA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.

JOSEPH ANTHONY PEREIRA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.

DEVIDAS KHUSAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

NUSSERWANJI DHUNJIBHOY SOORTI, late of Bombay, Parsee Bookseller.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Ag. Administrator-General.

Admr. Genl's Office, High Court Bombay, 30th April, 1898.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS :—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,

Immediate Settlement of Claims,

Liberal Surrender Values and

Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,

BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Soldera	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Mortlette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.

REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups. Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

[illegible] PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,

AT THE

[illegible] INTERNATIONAL

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES AND LIGHT WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.

HOCKS.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM

DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ.

STILL—		CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. Pts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good Flavour and Body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	"	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 8
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in Character and Flavour	"	52 0	27 8	58 0	31 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance, Pure and Natural	"	37 0	...	41 8	...
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	"	28 0	15 8	31 8	17 4
OPPENHEIM	"	22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very Soft and of Good Bouquet	"	38 0	20 8	42 8	23 0
SPARKLING—					
SUPERIOR, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	per doz.	53 8	28 0	59 8	31 8

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour	per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	28 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very Fragrant	"	54 0	31 0	60 0	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very Rich, Delicious Bouquet	"	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0

SAUTERNES.

VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE AND REFRESHING.

SAUTERNES, delicate Flavour	per doz.	25 8	14 8	22 8	16 4
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	27 8	15 0	31 0	16 12

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	per doz.	22 8	12 8	25 0	14 0
CARLOWITZ	"	15 8	...	17 4	...

CLARETS.

We have now a full Stock of these Wines in most excellent condition. They reach us direct from Bordeaux, and are of special value. Complete Lists on application.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BEAUTY-CHARM. Keeps the Complexion Clear and affords natural Bloom to the face, so much admired by Ladies, Removing blemishes of the Skin and rendering it Soft and Smooth. Re. 1-6, at MADON, SONS and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay,

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders.....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.

Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by RoyalCharter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES.

PRICKLY HEAT MIXTURE—Cools the Blood .....Re. 1-0
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION—Relives the Irritation... " 1-0
PRICKLY HEAT POWDER—Makes the Skin Comfortable... " 0-12

ESPLANADE ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

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THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

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SIBA8 AMD OUAlt.WTKBi

BEIZtG a Couipiistinu bf D'oisiuu., oic **Quentlejin moardlHg Oinws wants, and of^r irenesed R|^ts wIM an ii«Croriuctoaf Aonstsift^** tbe anetteawBtela Kntbtnwur. Maniknosla **'wHoMehn, toftstbsr wHh ft^ndloen and»**

' PRXOB.M*.*Hk^a.«e*.,aU**«*ttt<^7(h(0, ^

V 'I iMklBg sedPfieewmta, 1 Mtiwfgtabur

THE INDIAN. PEXWLE JOUBNOL GOMPAIjy, 1 & ITKD.

BESUTBBBD tTNDK THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT. 1882.

CAPITAL. Ka. 2,00,000.

DiTidwi Into 800 SHARES O(BA 200 BACH.

Fim l—ne: 800 Sbar—of Re. 260 each, *ot* which ooonly rewalp **to** be aliered.

FayUdo—1OUowe *Re. fiOen AUotm—t, Re. IWa month after, and the balaooe when called for.

Dis^CTOBO t Hc—n.ipaal Pfleiderer (Partner, WUiiain WalBon and On.): MaiwEebaw J. Talevarchan, BiX. IABB. ; A. O. Ohriottanseo. CLdL. ; John Walla—, O.B.; and Soimhji M. Rutnagnr. Ex-Offlolo.

AoniiTS; M. aRUTNABUR h Co. SOUCIXDBS: NANU JBHORMAS/BK.

BAVKBBS: WILLAH WATSON AND Co.

RBuRBBXD OmOK *ft*, MBDOWS STREBT. BOMBAY.

ABRIOGCD PROSPECTUS.

XjA^VERY importADt tasoufacturiDg country J^J in the world—to it oown trade and techni—l poblica* tiono. wbiob a—known to be yielding baodoome proSte en Ce-toy—>— Ota With iti growiog, | —lunereial and udaaiiini aotlrlty and Ua yoot natoral raiour—o. India ban not beaid—naiely enppiied with stmilar literatore for which there to alazge and tmUtajla field qUl oown.

The objeot n thia Company la to aapply thlo mt by *at* newspapers, b—ka. att.i pertodiesla. printed in the English and Vetaaoular langnsgaa, and devoted mainly to the treat* ment of new and profitAle industries, to the desorlpOoo of new loventions aud matertali. aod to the dl—smloatlon of special Intormatlon—scientific, commprelal. and l—bnleal.

The textile aod allied imiostri— of the cootury bovo bo— ▼ere aUy rope—soled for the put sev— years by t— INDIAN TEXTILB JOUBNAU wbiob b— had a remarkably aao— fol—reer.andonaot toemain objects for wbloh this Coin* pouy Isescabllshai Utoaeq-iira by pnreba— tho rights, title, Inte—t, good-will, and tbe busine— ^ this publl—tioo — a going con—m.

Judging fretn the sueos—tbs **Indian Textilo Joobnal**, b— met with, and the pr—p—to offite new publicatio— the Company pnipos—to Issue, th« Directors fully expect a safe aod steady profit anincleot to yield to the Shimholdeio a divi* dend of from otne to ton peri—ot. per annum ontbeir invest* a—nt.

Copt—o(bhe Prospeo6us ouel other PartieulaBb on ApplietiOD.

LAWEENOE AND MAYO. ^

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

To the Principal Ophthalmic Sargeons in the Baet BT APPOCITTMBNT

To H. B. the BARL of ELGIN & KINOARDINE

Vioeroy eod OoTemor-General of Indie.

OTFIOBS IK IKoxA ;

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.

HBAD OFFIOBS :

87 and 89, Chancery Lane, London.

CATALOGUES FREE.

THE

BLtrXHNER PIANOFORTES, GRAND AND UPRIGHT,

THE MOST PEREECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, wribas aa follows :—

** It aiTords me the greatest measure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORCBS inanufafttored by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than iuatlly their world- wide reputation. They combine the moac pore and refined tone with enormous power ; and eTaty gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianisipmo to the loudest fortissimo, oan be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and reptitilon are so Kfaet as to enable the artist to produoa the most eatifnl effects."

MARCKS AND CO., J.D.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

o **AFE** IN **GLASGOW FIKE.**

53, Sb, Enoch Square, Glasgow, 2nd Nov.. 1898.

MESSES. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,

LONDOIf.

DEAR SIRS,— **We regret to in- form you that out Ulfioo. were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demoliehed the property at tbe earner of Clyde Place aod Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th nit.**

We ,r.e pleased, however, to gay that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, coDsietisn^ of a oonaiderable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evi- dently beeo exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of abont 20 feet.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT :

,37, PARSER BAZAR, FORT.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPOEATION, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BaAHcn :-3, PATEL STREET, PORT.

A PtXBD DEPOSIT, at the SeMlel Kataa ol loteieit mentioned below

Vor 4 months at 5| *rex* cent, par annum.
V 8 « 6 :, H
M 2 „ 4 :, ..

M. HARE & Co., Managing Agents.

KIXG, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING. HAMILI'ON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

^~^UBBtKT AOOOUNT3-ipened free of obarge forQxmmipeion, and Inberesb at 2 per cett. por nimum oralled on JUth Tuno ami 31st Deoember, when bho intnimum balntiee does nob fall below Re. 600 Otirrenoy Notes of oil Clrci— and Demand Bandies payable in Bombay reoeived without ehamo.

FIXED DEPOSITS received. snbJeot to six and twelve months* notice of withdrawal at rates which oan bo anoertained on appUoatlon.

HOJAB RBMITTANOH ACCOUNTS opened and Inberest at 3 per cent, per annum allowed apon ^ poste of Be. 600 and upwards.

UEBUTrANCBS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Dem-and and Telegraphio, made at the current rates ot Rkchauge, and addreaoea In connection with the tatfor registered Free of Charge threogh Mannn. HiaiRTaUNG & OO.. 85, OomhUU London*

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY PLAQUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

HJrpHE most acute distress and want JL are now prevmUng in the owing to the m vflf^ of the ple^e.

In many instances all the bread-winners of &milles 4have b—n oat off and only helpless women and little ^children remain. The e^ts of the plagoe from this *point of view are far more disastroos than those of Ifamine.

A fand has accordingly b—n opened xdtli a kiew to I supplying those In want with money, food or clothing, >as the case may be, and donatioa-s are earnestly i eolicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, ^nk of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to tho &nd, the duitnbation of which will be super- vised by Brigi^e-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leasl^ in consultation with tbe Oommiasloner.

P. 0. H. SNOWp Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

D U. i'. B. rf E F K V A 1 ,

aUKGBUN DENTIST,

No.a, HORNBY ROW.

Oiipo.it. lb. Bomba, Gmmaf Post Office:

WM. HUTCH1N80N & Co.,

BANKSRB, MBBOHANTS, J2TD BAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAB BUILDINGS, NOUiUUMBBKliAND AVBNUB OHABIMG OBOtia, LONDON, W.O.

THLI4GRAPHIO A.*UHiSSS **FULLIOATB iJOriDON.**

A. n. C. OODh DSHD,

OoNSlONMENTSor PRODUCB rnenlrnd and diaa puaeu.

(N'JRNTS exeouied with earn and promptitude PASSAUb^ uooRed by a Line of Stnamorn. All AGHNCY /vU^iNESS UDderinknn.

'Jtt** reyreneoteoivt's uf WM. ULTfIHJNSOM and OS.,UU itKChUP'A.of INTlMATlON .iM d StenOM en from thn i&nston thntr arrival at Fiynioatb,al Gravesend, or at tbe Dooka, to take .rMtrtO(>ioiiS of Clearing and Porwardfng tteORage, Ice.

. ""KDUOATibN IN OEBMANY

iu tttd fkinily of Dr. Ulodl for ooe * dSteiiug tee Koyal OoUnga (o/man*nM ia W dWWMMgM bwaitiur ttteeiluu emiSonnaied nyaPn* vote S1i porye—.

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On QtDBL I'SMNnfeld, jW9teldm*Khria,

B im m S iA T '. -MAY U .'1— 8;

SOMMERfilAL INTEUIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVBNING. MAT 13.

DVRINO the past w—k the tone of the markets generally has been steady^to firm. The demand from exp—ts for Cotton has omxtinued to be a good one, while in prices a partial advance has taken place of some Be. 2 per candy. In Wheat and Seeds there has b—n a steady fiBeling.bnt in consequence of the high rat—ruling here, and also of the enhanced afterli^ prices, owing to the duly advancing rates f<x Freights, sbipp^ operations have been hampered, and the bnsi- ness report^ has conseqaently been Unutod by the— nulitatiDg &ctms. Bat— of Exchange have gained on last week's dosing level, and are now quoted at 6-32d. higher for Bank, and 3-lM. for ravato Paper. Money, in pro—nee of the —ntinued improved demand *tor* accommodation, is easier, but still scarce. Althea^ the general feeling in the market has b—n a steady ene, (^vemment Pap— •was reported to be weak and declining in tone y—terdaj and qnotations which have b—n (bliing away day by day, are given thli evening at a deoUne of.15-16 p— —nt. f— 31-2 per ^Qts, while 3 per Cents nominally remwn at their previous toveL F^if^ts have been strong, active, and advancing market, with lin— reported d e^ mostly in Wheat and Seeds *tor* May and early Jane shipments. There has b—n a fur enquiry for Imports ia a steady markaL

MONSY.—In pre—D— of the farther increa— in tbe demand for aooomodatim, the Cash Balan— of the Pr—ideney Bank was reduced last w—k to the extent of 4 3-4 lakhs, and stood on Saturday last at some 130 lakhs, as disclosed by Monday's Betnm, compared with an increase in the previous w—k of 15 lakhs, -at 134 1-2 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Branches there were withdrawals amounting to 8 1-4 lakhs ; in loans there was a decrease of 1 1-4 lakh ; and Qovernuient S—uriti— showed a falling off to the same extent. Pabltc Depoeits at the Head Ofii— increased by under 1-2 lakh ; Private Deposits by over 2 lakhs ; Bills Discoont^ and Pnrehased by 1-2 lakh ; and the Balanc— with other Banks by a little more than 1-4 lakh.

Meanwhile, Money has again become scarce, the Bank of Bombay rate, as well as that in the open market, is 12 per cent.

EXCUANOK—The market opened with a steady f—l- ing last mail day at la 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, la 3 29-32d. for Demand, and la 4 1-8d. for.thr— months' sight Credits. Business was on a small scale, Merchants* Bills were scar—, and there was only a meagre enquiry for Bank Paper ; some Wire Trantor was report^ done at la 3 27-32d. Quotations were given at opening on Monday at a 3 29-32(1 for Bank Telegraphic, la 3 15*16d. for .Demand, and la 4 5*32d. for thr— months' sight Credits. A few Bills were reported, but for Bank Paper there was no enquiry to speak of and rates hardened during the day. The market was steady in tone on Tu—tday at la 3 31-32d. for Bank Tel^paplue aud Demand, and la 4 3-16d. for thr— moashs' sight Credits. A fair amount of Bills were sold at tbe opening rate, after which the market became firmer, and Is. 4d. was done for Telegraphic to a fair extent. Later on the Bazaar came out as buy—3, and rates became easier, la 3 31*32d. having b—n the b—t obtmnable at the close. The following day the market was firm at la 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and la 4 7-32d. for thr— months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper were only moderate ; a small amount of Merchants' Bills were reported. Yesterday there was again a firm f-ulng in the markes with is, 4 1-32d quoted for Telegra^ic and Demand, and Is. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter rate was available for some time and business was reported thereat. Later on rates became firmer, Is. 4 1-16d. becoming obtainable for Demand, while thr— months' sight Credits were not taken under Is. 4 9-32d. The market has again b—n film in tone to-day at Is. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Is. 4 9-32d. for thr— months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was limited, and but few Merchants' Bills were (Bering. Wo quote at closing

Bank Bills on Demand.....Is. 4 t-32d. per rupee.
„ Tel^pspho .....Is. 4 1-32d. „
Oedlte 3 months sight.....Is. 4 9-^d. „
Francs .....1*72 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening on Saturday last the enhanced rate of 95 was quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, while for Acoonnt 95 was also named, with 88 for 3 per Cents. Bat— d—Hoed on Monday to the extent of 3-16 to 1-2 per —nt., having b—n quoted at 94 1-2 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 13-16 for Account, with 87 for 3 per Gents, at which they remained steady to the close. On Tne^ay there was.a further-decline in quotations to 94 1-B and 94 3-8 for Money and Account, r—pectively ; for 31*2 per Cents ; 87 was quoted for Threes. Bat— were steady the following day at 93 3-4 for Ca^ for 3,1*2 per Cents, and 94 1-4 for the Settlement ; Threes were unchanged at 87# naninsL Y—teriay the tone the marled was weak and decUning with 93 5-8 and 94 1-16 quoted for Money, and Acctxukt, i—p—tively, for 3 1-2 per Gents; j ThiM continued at 87. There has agmn b—n a w—k f—ling to-day, and qnotations for 3 1-2 per Cents have been given at 93 11-16 for Cash, and 94 1*8 f— tbe Settlement; Thie— ^ unchang^ at 87.

SHARES.*—There has b—n bat little movement in ! prices, tbe m—ket gen—ally havii^ been in a neglect- ed state. Compared wiUi last Friday's this evening's ^otarions show an advan— of Bs. 50, in Madras ; of Bs. 30, in Central India ; of Bs. 15 each, in Sholapur and Bwatohi ; of Bs. 10, in Carrimblu^ ; and of Rs. 2 1-2, in LukfamidasB ; and a decline of Bs. 10; in Manockj— Petit ; of B& 7 1-2, in Empress ; and of Rs. 2 1-2, in China. In Mis—Uan—us shares, Bombay- Burmah are Bs. 50 lower, in the 1st Issue and Treacher and Ckn, Bs. 30 higher. Bank of Bombay, shares are Rs. 6 lower.

IMPOKT S.

PiBCE-Uuons.—'Up-country buyers have b—a operaling rather more fr—ly in **Urey GOOKS," light weights of **ShirtingB, Jacoonets," ard*'Mulls" having —en dealt in at steady prices. Heavy weights are less in demand. Dealers are selling willingly, and do not insist on obtiining current rates. Stocks are reported to be heavy. Fw **Bleached Goods' there has b e w a good demand for "Jac—nets" "Mulls," and "Nainso(rfs" of low and medium mak—, and pric— rule in sell—s' favour. In "Dyed," Printed," and "Turkey Red Goods" a small business has passeiL **Locally-made Goods" have b—n in inoderato reqn—t at carrent pric—. The Clearane— of Imported G—ds from the bazaar during the w—k have b—n some 3,(XX) packi^i— ; and of " local," about 1,3(X> bal—'

YARN&—The sales of China duribg the past fratnight have b—n 12,000 bales. China mak— are not as much in demand ^re as could be d—ired, while upcountry mak— are moderately enquired for. TI^ clem* anc— from the bazaar have amounted to 3,600 baleA The market clos— quiet at the foUowii^ offlmal quotations :—

Twist .....J fa Os Mute, Aa S3-l to IM perlft

M ~ .M~ 16e M *1^ ztH z
M ...MaN *H* 2te « ili :
: S :: - 7W E :

METALS.— Pric— have b—n steady at their previous level, the only change rep—ted being a demine of Be. 1 per candy in *Hioedish jBar Iron*.

COAL.—No sal— of ai^ importan— have been reported, beyond a lot of "Singsreni," which chaiu^ hands ex railway waggons at 14 1-2 per ton. We qnote alongside in a steady market;—

	Beady.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley.	Nil.	Nil.
West	Nil.	Nil.
Australian.....	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Kv. 22 per ton.	Nil.
Oar^ff.....	.. -ii ..	Nil.
Japan	Nil.	NH.
Bengal	in 1-2	Bs. 15 per ton.
Singsreni	1« Nil.	*li* 1*3 Nil.
c5aeOporw.....	Nil.	Nil.
Sanctorla	Nil.	Nil.
D—hagur	^• 1*3 .	15

EXPORTS.

OurroN.—Shippers and the local Mills' have operated fr—ly in this staple during the vraek, ami though pric— have t^vanced to a small extent, the rise has b—n a partial one amounting to Rs. 2 Per eandy and efiiBeting chieHy " Broach and nugger" descriptions ; while, on the other hand, " Bengals " are quoted at a decline of Be, 1 per candy. To-day a moderate busin—s has transptr^ in a steady market.

The Be—ipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay have helm 64,009 bslez. compared with 69,500 b(u— last w—k, and 47,000 bal— in the. correspen^ng w—k last year. The total mflvals now amount to 1,219.000 bal-.

The following are to-day's quotations fur full-pressed Cotton with the equivdents in sterling cue^ and freight to Liverpool via Canal, witbout ^mmiasioo. Viz:—

	I*— Candy *Per* ib.	aft r.
Fofle G	Ra. 150 9-sad.	
Do. *QM..*	H 140—1 Sd.	
	.. 1S5—3 1Sd.	
	.. 150-3 9ft0d.	
Do.	.. 145-S *sa,*	
KSnndaW.....	„ 144—3 3d Sd.	
Otmra, Folly Good..	152—35*t6d.	
DbuU^Fino .....ra.....	M 1«1—3 15-32d.	
Do. Fully Goodra.....	.. 153—3n*32d.	
DO. Good.....ra.....	.. 151-35*16l.	
S. O. Dbarwnr.Good ..ra—'.	153-31-21.	
Westenu rarara-Jona..... ra .	„ 151-3 asj.	
Brae^t). ElnSra.....ra.....	.. 170-3b-32d.	
Do. Good.....ra.....	.. 16S>3 17*32d.	

The Sbs Acrivala of Kew Crop Cotton into Bombay this esaswi, as compared with last, are as foUowd >

	Season. lb97*93.	Season. lb96-97.
	F. P. BMlee.	F. P. Bales.
Bengnls.....	174.0J0	283.600
Do.	. 371.000	283.000
	. 295100	
Bnraee niidNiifwur.....ra-	7a,6to	57.500
	9.0JU	**10.000**
■■■■■■■	.. 13,000	17,030
Broach.....	. ito.ooo	**la^oso**
Dbofleca .....ra.....	; 194.000	154000
Gomj^ and Dharwar	. 17.500	**"-jup**
WeHernstMMiM*	• 500	

uwvnuiiQH'

for the v ^ a i . M . . 6 6 J 1 7 47AM *mjBi*
rrom let Jan. to 12th May 1406283 872.1*
Meneane—M.u— BMmin *atu* 1 *<8.mN*x
woe tha week 85AB6 1314M 87448
rramIM Jan, to ltttol(ay .....-.-... 867.4?8 883488 488481
« p—lano— «o Ocunn, Japna. *la*Mnun. fte.
For the week ..... LOOR 8484 1A7I3
Prom 111 Jon. to 12th M e j . . . 16143B 844.571 188438

WHEAT and ^ IA'.'-'-TIM— markets havn been steady, and rat— being hk^ shippers have operated le— fr—ly than they in $it otherwise have dmie. ** Linseed" is 3 1-2 ans. per cwt higher ; **Mixed Gin- geUy" and **Yellow Gnserat Bapeo—d," 1 an. each.

White Gingelly" is 2 ans. per cwt. lower ; **White Pe—7 ^^leat,*' 9 r p— oent, 3 ans. : —id 85 p— cent. 1 1-2 an. per cwL

Tbs comparative ImiKjrte of Wheat and Seeds are as follows

	1396. Owte.	1807o CwM	1800. Owto.
Wheat for the week .M.< 475,146		17.175	181.854
Do. from 1st January to 12th May 5.-187.187		44A.201	2,050,490
LinseeU for tbe week *•'	43,133	21.580	118.237
Do. from 1st Janoary to Ifiih May	606.003	108.781	2.^t.2S6
Bapeoend for the w—k u.	65.092	75.895	40,790
Do. from 1st January to 12th May.....	098.800	45B.815	458.724
Olngeliy—ed fur the week	11.107	4,737	4.3(HI
Do. f—a . 1st Jannary to 12th May*.,—.—....	700,245	352.607	803.4S1

The Clearane— of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Conrinent —e as foUews ■

	1898. Qwto.	1807. CwGift	1888, Cwt'
Wheat for tbn w—k	383,692		182.30S
Do. from tat January to 12th May	1422.110	811	858.487
LInaeed for the wank	03|016	18.029	205.945
Da from 1st January to 12th Bdav..... .	1.028.237	1633821	049.800
Hape—ed for iha w—k	181,866	26.076	23,420
Do, from let January to 12th May.....	730.115	254,396	416.982
Qittmllytwied for thn w—k	07,025	2,001	19.274
Do. from 1st January- to 12ch May	1,033.994	303,827	930,000

IKKUTK1C6 TMLEUllAMd.l

OOMMBROIAL -AND FINANOIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAT 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Merket closed steady. Snrato fli-in.

Good Bhownuggur 3
The Manoh—ter market has baen firm.
21 per cent, jx>UBOta' i11 1-8
3 per cent. Kaaaba 103
34 per —nt. Sterilncr Lonn..... 114
^ per cent. Rqp— Paper.....82|5-18
Blar Silver .....7..... ...s<OO 5-16

Thd sum of about £175.000 has been paid Into tbe Bank uf England.

The i^ank o(Euglaod Betuans for the w—k ending yeecerday, show tbe following r—uJto:—Total Bullion. £34t>-UUOOO Increase. • £9.0(1000 ; . Public DppQsice, £11.4001.000; Decrease, £100,000; Other Deposits. £43,500.000; lucreaee, £4.200,000; Other Seouritieft £35.600,000 r Increase. £3,000,000; Nat— and Gold. £23,60^000; increasr, £1,100.(190. The Biml^s Beaarve la 43 per oent, o((the ilabiliti—.

Specie Shipments -rSilvec te Bombay £99^000. Gold (OBombay £10,000^

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAT 12.

The Olan Line steamer Clan'Robertson arrived here this morning.

o- PORT SAIDt MAT 12.

The B. L S. N. Cjmpany's steamer Rewa left herJ, this evening.

SUEZ, MAT 1A here, for

The (Jlau Line.steamer^an Campbell arrived here, from Calcutta. Madras, and ColomlM. this mor>dBg.

HONGKONG, MAT. U.

COLOMBO, MAT, 18.

The P. and O. Co. steamer Arcadia left hare for Aden at 7 a. m, to*day«

The P. and O. Company's steamer Verona left here at 9 a.m., to-day and IS expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 p. m. on Monday next.

The P. and O. (3o.'a steamer Peshawar (extra) left here at 8 a.m., to-day, aad is expected to arrive io liemby at 10 p.m. on Monday next.

ADEN, MAT 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix Iron Trieste left here this uumlng, and Is due to arrive In Bombay on Wednesday next.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIfeTH riOKOAT ASrrKB SAOTXn. MAT 15.

SA1NT THOMAS* CATUKORAL.

7-SOa.a.—MaUae?
8 a.m.—Holy Oommunton (Oboral)—Cralcksbank in Uvnne Introit No. 1, S16,312-and311.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Vevetsble W. K. Scott Archdeaoon.—Hymns 153-S8?-and—.
Magnificat and Nuno Dimittis.—Newton hi F.
DaUy Matins at 6*48a.m.e and ICveosoagat 9pi.iB« Dally UolyCkHiimanlonat7 15a.in.

ALL SAINTS' OHDROU! MALABAR HILL.

7.30a.m.—Matins.
■8a.m.—Holy Commn

TELEGRAMS.

THX H18PAVO-AMBRICAN WAB.

SPANISH sucoisas AT GABDSNAS.

LONDON, HAT 13.

Th* Americans yeHeidAy mad* A simoltoBeoas on CienfucipM and OaadaiMa in Cuba.

la the former jdaoe they attamptod to lead tioope, hot were repuhted there aa well aa at Gaidaoaa.

The entpigement at Cardenae wae of a desperate diaraoter.

The torpedo reassl Winslow supported by two gunboate entered the whM the Spanish battenea on theob and auooeeded in smashing the B'Of the Winslew) and disabling her.

The gunboat' Hudson then endearoured to tow off the ^K^nslow when a Spanish shell well aimed exidoded I in the Hodson's magaTiine, killing a lieutenant and six Bsen, and woumUng all but three of the rest on board.

PUBBTO BICX> BOMBARDED.

It la repotted that the Amerieons are bombarding PnnrtoBioo.

TUB MANILA CABLE.

Tile Cable in Manila Bay has been restored.

THE SITUATION INTTHB PHILIPPINES.

A despatch from Admiral Dewey says the position at Manila is unchanged.

Her Maiiesty's ship Linnet has arrived at Hongkong from •!!(fepoita that anarchy and faiuino peemil in the Philipfunes.

A WAR OFFICE DENIAL

Tim Hon. W. Biodriek, Under*Secretary for War, in reply to a qncetioa in the Commons, denied that the Higblantf Light Infantry and the Yorkshire Regimeot weie going to Wei-Hai-Wei at the end *ot* the year.

I AMERICAN ATTACK ON PORTO RICO.

Admiral Sampatm wiUi a squadron of nine American wanhipe bontbarded San Joan on the Island of I Pocto Bioo «n Wednesday and especially succeeded in ilaneing the shore batteries and destroyii^ the prin* ipal'pert

RBOONSTRUOTION OF THE SPANISH CABINET.

The Spanish Cabinet is being reoonstructed owing I to the resignations of the Minister of Marine and the I If fluster of Uie Cokmies.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPANISH FLEET AT LA MARTINIQUE.

GREAT NAVAL ACTION INEVITABLE.

The Spanish fleet under Admiral Ceriera has I arrived at the Island of La Martinique from Cape I Verde, and a great naval action with the Americans I nbw appears to be inevitaUe.

It is reported that the Spanish fleet will coal at I Martinique, before proceeding to meet the enemy, frmn Iships which had |Nowiously been ordered to proceed ^hither.

SALS OF A FAMOUS RACE UUKtiE.

The famous race horse Galtoe Moi-c, the winner of >Derby and St. L ^ r last year, has been bought ky the Russian Government for the sum of AYS,(XX), Knd in all probability will not content in the race for »Ascot Gold Onp.

THE BARODA DISTURBANCES.

A PEASHURING T UOCLAMATION.

(mOM OUn CUKIbSSPONDKNT.)

SIMLA MAY 13

Th. repo^1 disturbance m Baruda proved to bo ot [emparatively trifling nature. It seems that the utbnr soino time since ordered the re-iueaeurement of Iw » a . i . . . f bombor ot TmaR«,thercv6auo ot which w f anorf out • >local headmen. This has been carried out without j a terrop-sticken conditio^ thiine an extremely difficult Ipporitio D in all but eleven villages, where the Survey Ifficials were recently turned away by the villagers, force of State police has accordingly been desto protect tboHO officers in performance their mission, the Dnrbar simultaneously issuing conciliatory preclamation pointing out that no Inhancement of revenue would be demanded except cases where land bad I>een previously underisured. This produced an e.xceUenl impression, and | t is not expected that further opposition to re-racasurebwill be rifered. The whole thing seems to have 1 little more than a game bluffy and the few vil-) concerned have only watted for a display of force bo. withdraw from the attitude they had taken up.

A PILGRIMA^ PROHIBITED.

The prohibition is notified of the issue of railway dekets to pilgrim.H from Bombay Presidency, Bengal and Hyderabarl and Baroda Idtates intending or believ- | ed inteodiiu to attend the approaching Brahiuotsavam llval at Oonjeovanim, Cbingliput District, Madras.

FRONTIER NEWS.

A telegram, date<i Lundikotal May 1:2th, says:— I More heavy rain fell to-day, both here and at Jamrud. IT WO companies of the Royal Inatskilling inarched Ito-day from Londikotal to Alimasjid.

THE THAOI AND DACOITY DEPARTMENT.

It is now settled that Mr. George Irvrin, C.8., takes Lharge *of* the Tbagi and Dacuity llepartment, vice dr. C. S. Bayley, who uffieiutes as Governor-fieneral's qi^enk in (Antral India vice Col. Barr, proceeding on | three months' teave in July.

HONOURS TTrrHE SISTERS.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICES DURING PLAGUE.

It is notified that her Majesty the Queen has been I pleased to sanction the selection of Kevd Mother St. I KaUMrriiie, Snperioress of the Convent of Jesus and I Mary, Bombay, Revd. Mother St. John, Superioress, I of the <J(Mivent of Jesus and Mary, Paiel, and Revd. ' Modter Theodorine, Superioress, St. Joseph's ConvenL Bandora, also Mrs. Mabel Allen, late of tbe CiWl Ragoe Hospital, Karachi, to be Honorary Serving Swtors of the Orwlcr of Hospital of St John of jMTOsalem. This as a mark of appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by 1lioo ladies during the piricute

" OAXETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Focein Department- -Captain Gordon, Assistant PeUtiod Agent, Cbitral, four months' furlough from •tth Jane ; LteutonaBt R. L. Kennely I>eing fKisted *l** Chitral in his place.

Ueiltenaat V. X>e V. Hunt, 3rd U^imenl Hyderabad Contingent offlkiutes as Asststaot Political Agent, Xhob Vall^. Sargecm-Cafitaui C. M. Mathew, L M. S., Madras, is appoint^ to Medical charge, BundelkhaBd Political Agency.

j^nance D^iarunent—Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Rmlway Mail Service, officiates us 3rd Assistant to the IHreotor-Genemt of P<tst Office, vice Mr. Bennet Mr. J. J. Oo^n, I.(\S., Madras, is Mated as Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal. Mr. W. L. Harvey officiates as Accountant-General, Bombay.

The Oommander-in-Chiel's Orders, published to-day notify the confirmation 1^ the Lieutenaut-Oeneral oommandiog the Pnnuib of the death sentence passed by the General Court Martial at Kohat tqKm the Sepoy Punjab Singh, 3rd Sikhs, for the murder of Havildar Major 'Rattan Singh, of same reginicnt, by sliooting him with a rifle.

The Cantonment Act of 181)7 and the rules under the same arc applied to the Cantonments of Mbow, Neemnoh, Deesa, Nowgong, Buroila, and Bhnj, respectively, also to &itish Baluchistan.

Second Lieuteoant Murray, 7th Bombay Lancers, is admiUed to the Staff Cor^

Thakur RunjeeUingh is ga/.etted Ressaidar, Second imbay Lancers.

^ »nd Lieutenant Maynard reHigx.H his coramissioD I. P. Ry. Volunteer Bifles.

notified that Royal Salutes will bo fired from stations on the 24th in honour of the irthday.

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PAPBROHASE AT KIRKKK

- r POONA, MAY 13.

•^CKceUeot parwirshann took {dace, this evening, •feKu*ee, whichNhoqgh not very largely attend^ a doxeoiriders for a gocxl four-mile s|Mn ***• oenme •lay nefis the Artillery grondd across nenntey RKiDd side thteaiih tttaokyard to Harris Bridge, thence across ooontry home to Gymkhana, the M oim M finishing ov^jamps. Ono lady (Miss Onfrnid) did the w l^ ^ <Ustanoe. No acoidents

PULOUE INioALOUfTA.

FRBCAUTIONS AND PREPARATIONS.

(VBOU Otm OOBUMPONDBNT.)

CALCUTTA. MAT 13.

Perfect quiet prevailed, to-day, in every quarter of the town, tbofr^ there are still visible signs of unrest. This, J luweve%firgradually dying away as people, espe- ^ft y "Uie lower cltumm, are finding from experience thatiqoculatieaisnot'cDaqimlsory. A certain proportion of ignorant lower rlemnr still continue to leave the city, thorn who have clearing away because as they >ay the baboon are leaving. But this too is likely soon to oeiBO when it is more widely known and better understood that the new scare of honse-todioase visitation wdl not be carried <nt by any show of force, but will only be omidacted with the help and co-operation of w i l d oommittees and the willing consent of the reridoots.

They nre again at work, as usual, only in some cases where the drivers have cleared oat of Calcutta and owners are finding a difficulty in feeding their imtftL. A number of boatmen, bekmgtng to pawenger boats, slroek work on Wednesday, from OMF *of* inoottlMion, but these are being reassured by tiekete being issued to each man signed by Hon. Mr. Risley, the Secretary to Qovemuieot, ai^ president of the Plague Committee, that they are not to be forcibly inoculated. These tickets are being distributed fr^y among the people who feeling assured that they are being protectM are steadily returning to work.

A native was charged to-^y falsely reprecenting himself to be an inocuUtor and sttemptiog to extort money and was sentenced to six months.

Four rioters were sentenced to twelve months' and one to six months' rigorous imprisonuieat to-day.

Meters. GUlanders, Arbutbnot and (Jompany, agents of the Ho^Uy Mills Company, Limited, have issued tbe following circular to their constituent^hippers.** On i account of the partial stri^ of dur workmen following on a plague scare our labour U very unsettled and we herewith give notice that we don't hold ourselves responsible in the event of your goods under contracts being late. Messers. Andrew xule and Company, as Agents of the Budge Budge Jute Mills write simiiMly but add **we wiUao all we can to ensure goods being in time but under the circumstances repudiate responsibility for late delivery." Messrs. Ernsthausen, Limited have also declared the impossibility of ensuring due date of delivery as also do the Agents of the $£bpore Mills.

IThe following letter Is in circulation among the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce :— **Dear Sirs,— Enquiries having been made as to what steps, if any, the Committee of the ^ngal Chamber of Conimwce have been or are taking with a view to bring tbe present disorganisationj of labour force in (^cetta to a speedy termination, I am directed by the committee to say that they have not up to the present seen sufficient grounds for summoning a general meeting of members of the Chamber to consider the question. The committee have, however, beim in oonstant communication with the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Bfr. James, Commissioner of Police, an<l Mr. Greer Chairman of the (Corporation with reference to tbe stops taken by the authorities to allay tbe panic. The ordinary meeting the emnmittoe was held on the 3rd May, which was abont the time that the mill bands struck at Howrah and there were attempts at rioting in Ohitpore road. All tbe infarmation at the disposnl of the committee was placed before Mr. Risley at that meeting, and he infewmed ^ committee that everything was bring (lone to dispel the iiapression which had got abtoa<L that inoouL^n was to be oompolsory. One of the measures taken was to withdraw ail small-pox vaccinators for the present from their rounds and the chairman of the Corporation was circulating widely a notice in four lanuoagn, stating that inoculation was absolutely optional. Mr. Kbley also stated that police had been altogether wit^rawn from any interference with cases of plague.

The committee have since received representations from several rpiarton tegatditg tbe carters* strike. The strike of boatmen on the river, and the exodus of coolies all of which have caused great inconvenience and loss to the mercantile community by the stoppage of trade. All these re^esentations have l^n dealt with as they arose, as far as it lay in the power of the committee to do so, and the secretary has reported them all to the Commissioner of Police. The strike of carters may now be considered practically (tt an en^ an although there are a good many carts still idle, this is in consequence of the drivers having left the city altogether, all tnosc who haveremained are believed to be in full work, I and it is hoped that othen may soon return. The ' scarcity of coolies has been a more difficult matter to deal with as it results uot HO much >lrwn refusal on the part of the men to work as to £hwfact that large numbers of these men have also left tbe city. Tbe^ strike of boatmen is one of acvery eerious nature and in order to inspire confidence among this class of men, the Commissioner of Police has ordmed the night ^rer poUce to bo withdrawn for name ni(hte.

The Ck>mmittoe, while quite recognising the seiousneR (he present position, are of opinion that the authoritien doing all that can be dioUc to allay excitement and ^ut when the whole population appoan to b , in

Major Tri^colt, D. H O., U. A , Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, having lieen appointed to I>e Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Stuff of Bombay Command, is {xisted to Bombay District. Captain Newton King, Worcester .shire Regiinonl, having completed his tenure apiKJtDtment of Adjutant, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, is directed to proceed to England and report himself for orders to tbe tlie War Office. Captain Newton King will travel at the public expense.

Army Medical Staff—Suq^n-Captain Anderson on return from leave, in EngUad, is posted to general duty, Mhow District Surgeon-Lieutenant Alarriott is rooted to generat ditty, Sind District.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rnnk of Lieutenant:—Second Lieutenant Maidlow, U. A

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on {Xivato affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from tbe date of being struck off duty Licotenant-Colonel Mackonxie, S. O., Coinnandaot, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, for one year.

The undermentioned offices is granted leave to proceotl out of India, on medical certificate, under tiie Leave llules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have ettecl in India from the date of being struck off duty till tho date of nailing, the specified i^rioil to count from the date of leaving India :—Lieutedant Templer, 8.C., Adjutant, 1st Bombay Lancers, for one year. ^ much of Bombay Command Order, No. 176 of 26th March as relates to this officer is hereby cancelled

The undermentioned officet's have leave of absence :— Manchester Regiment— Captain Bertain. 6 month^ on medical certificate, out of India, Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Major Culling from 21st April to 20th October, 1808. on meiffioal cectifieato,

E'ed by the War Office, in extension. Army cal Staff—Surgeon-Captain Anderson, from 5th April to the date of return to India, on medical certifloate, granted by the War Office, in extension. Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Captain Chambers, from 9th April to 8th October, on medical certificate, m.uted by the War Office, in extension. Indian SuWiBuato Medical Departottit, Senior Assistant-Sozgepn and Honorary Suigeon-Lieutenant Caideiso, from ^h May to 10th Jn^, on medloal eerifioate, in extenridn. Indian suboi^ate Medical D^ partment—Second Class Assistant Hiirgeon Cabral, i nmnths, on medical osrtifieate, in extension. Third Cmss Surgeon I Ottrry, 3 meaths,

oqfrifrnatti, in oxtenAMi, ^ d Soritb Lam meBt—^acodLiMfeMMOtFrit *

TABLE TALK

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON. AFRIL22.

1 aavM of late been considering, from various points of view, the collection of eleotoral districts ; rather, the colieetion of anoieot villagse, which make up *ifhb* huge town called South Londo^ In another plaen I have had a good deal to say abont this part of London. Let me here call attontloa to one point which many of my readers—themselves perhaps residents in South London—have passed over. What I mean is the extraordinary loveliness of this part of Surrey and Kent while it was still rural, and as yet for from the madding crowd. North London, it is true, possesses a chain of hills which afford many points *of* beauty—they lie between Hendon and Hornsey ; beyond these hilU^ however, the country w for the most part duU and unmtere^tinfr In South I fndon, on the (Mber hand, the beauty of the ewnt^ short distance from the foot of London Bridge, and continued to increase as one advanced southward. For two miles south of the bridge tbe great Marsh extended ; then the ground rose ; the place of tbe cliff or incline is still mariced by the names Battersea Rise, Clapham Rise. Brixton Rise. On this highwv ground there streobed out in all directions a vast plain, containing broad patches of wild heath, as at Clapham, wfaodsworth, Putney, Tooting^ and other places. Here and there, by the side of these heaths, stood the ancient villages, quaint and beautiful. They mostly lay off the bi^h roads to Dover and Southampton. They were quite peaceful and MoIudMl, wuh with ita chnrch, it. hrnu, iU TUlw, groen, and its village inn. As one went further South the heaths came to an end, tbe woods began, aod the bills of Surrey rose gently. I think there could not have been anywhere in the island a mewe lovely country than tbe comer of tSurrey about the hilU *oi* Nor* wood, Westow, and Penge before the building began. VViUiam Hone, the compiler of the ** Every Day Book," records a visit to Penge m 1827. The common lay on the top and slopes of the hill ; it was richly wooded ; it was filled with birds— wholelcatltedml of birds;" the ocone, he w yj, wi» altogether lovely. But, hnide the common, there were also tlm hangiog woods of Penge, and there were the nohle views from Norwomland from] Wnstow Hill, to see which people drove out from London in the summer evenings. Alas ! wo have destroyed all the beauty ; no one, looking at the map or ; walking about the place would believe in the former ; loveliness of the scenery. Ibis destruction cannot bo avoid ed. Suppose ^ n d o n g es on spreading ; it ; devours woods and hillsides, gardens, streams, fields, he^ r o w s. skylarks, singing birds, wild | llowet8—ovnry- thing—and it still goes oa devouring ; it never stops. It is, however, a great pity that the one side on which London was beautiful ^ould have suffered the loss, of all its beauty.

Do you know bow many people live in «South London *I* I put it in the form of an arithmetical sum. In they were ail laid in a row, head to heel, j being of the averam height of 5 feet 6 inches, they would reach exacUy all roun<l a circle of latitude 2000 miles in circumferance. 1 put them thus, rather than on any higher latitude, for warmth and comfort.

The *Figaro* of the 14th presents its readers with a collection of opinions by certain French women of letters on the eternal man and woman question. The French writers have been accused of hardness, and even animoHlty, towards men. One of them replies that she paints men in her novels as she finds them, and that there « « plenty of bad men in the world. Another points out tha^ women, no longer kept in ignorance, observe, learn, and mark. The old illusions have gone ; the old sentiment no longer exists ; the unmarried women not only know what men do, learn, and practise, they have themselves descended into the arena ; they are the rivals and the competitors of men ; often they are victorious rivals. Thus the old respect *for* a superior intellect has been destroyed. A third declares that the old fashioned love, in which two sought to become one, is no lougor possible : the old glory and joy of suffering for love's sake, of making sacrifices for love, has entirely vanished. " Cette vieille formule eat demodee. *i/n* veut etre deux bien distincto, et chacum pour sou" A fourth says that the conflict of the sexes is not real but only pretended ; that the law of nature makes them necessary to each other, and she prophesies that so long as man can preserve the appearance of superiority he will be satisfied, while the reriity will belong to woman. *Adaui", ono says very sagaciomily, *would not have tasted that apple if Eve bad cUmb^ the tree in order to pick it for him. It must always be tbe man who picks the fruit." This is a very pretty illustration, not only of the point at issue, but also *of* the pnffbund acquaintance which the writer possesses of Scripture History ; because, if you remember, it was Eve, and not Adam, who picked that apple. A fifth writer very severely]Minds out that women can now read ; that they use this accomplishment for the purpose of proving the cruelties, the falsehood, the wiek^nesa, we stupidities, of men, riieir lawmakers ; and they ask whet^ man is more intelligeot, move virtoous, wiser than woman. One more extract. **Tbe reign,/says Mme. Alfred VaUette, .**.of emancipated woman is cerjbrinly the end of man's love, (or the essential sentiment of man's love U that *of* IMOtection."

Remark that all this talk of emancipi^ed woman goes on wiUtout touching in the least di^ree the lives or the opinions of the great mass. The two millions of South London, of whom 1 have jnst been speaki^, go on marrying and being muried. They go on believing that they love each other in the most absurdly old-fashioned and ridiculous manner. The girls may have found out how wicked, stupid, cruel, vile, villainous, foolish, short-sighted, weak, ignorant, .selfish, greedy, avaricious, dishonest all men are—does not history clearly prove it /—but everyone knows exceptions. They are not in the least angry with men, or (fosirous of turaing everything upside down ; they want no Revolution. It is, however, a very good thing that there are emancipated women, because the Extremes show bow far the Moderates have gone. Theordin<ry girl—she of Sydenham or Wimbledon—jias got to the length of being bettor educated, of a better physique, taller and stronger, more self-reliant than her motner. That she is lovelier in mincl or in face and form, that she is sweeter iii dis|MisitioD, that she is more wuiuanly in the best sense uf the wo^—that I deny, and 1 will do battle against all those who maintain the superiority in points essential of the daughter.

This is the month of funerals. There are at least 20,O0U funerals in London alone, apart from the <wdinary Black Job. They are nut the funerals of human creatures, but of things even more preet ms—the hopes and ambitions of human creatures. lu this month are buried all the hopes and Ambitions of the young artists whose works have been rejected. With all the exbibitions,tliera must beat least 90,(KK) of the rejected. Alas! Think of the long and patient work thM has been put into all these canvases ; tbe fervour of com- [lOsitioQ ; the patience of work ; the glow of satis- :action when the artist gave the last look and thouf^t within himself that liore at least was a bid for immortality. And now they refuse to hang iL They take it ilfferently—some talk of interest and some of favouritism ; some talk of chance; some talk of invey some are able to reoignisc the truth that the Royal Academicians do not believe the work to be good enough. Once a year there should be a Funeral Pageant or Pomp, representing the burial of Hope ; it followed by all tbe rejected, a great and imposing prohould be cession of 20,(KX) strong. The pavement of the streets should be lined with candidates for literary not artistic hanours ; they would ioclioe their syin- :in all future cumpuigoo. pstheliche ds ; they would murmur, as the funenir car pa.ssod by, ** I, tco, have beeu rejected."

The following advertisement, cut out of a daily paper, is the kind of indication or illustration of contemporary thought, manuers, and customs, which fills the reader with joy and surprise and admiration. Also With other emotions :

Lady Re<ialred as Lady Oook for a small house In suburbs; a suitabl<i,laly womd have a oorafortabla home, and take her luaals with Governess. Salary £25. Address, ftc.

Nothing couUl >e more consulerate; would **have her meals with governess." There is a delicacy about the omission of the article; it marks the positiem of the two ; the governess ranks with the cook, or the cook with the govemets ; both ladies must be flattered. A correspondent suggest that a similar advertisement might he inserted!^ the same XComan Matron (or a groom or gardner.

Gentleman Required as Gentleman Grojm for a small house in the suburbs; suttab.e gentleman would have a comfortable boms; meals with gardner. governess, tutor, housemaid, tody eook. and gentleman page, salary £2o.

Gan one desire a more delightful household 1 A small house, too, where there is no servants' hall, so that the meals—fooits f reason and flowing of soul—would have to be in the kitchen. But to form ono in such a uiche, who could object to the fumes of cooking! Certainly not the governess ; certainly not the gentleman groom.

To charitable people about to give money to feed tho starving school children. Pause. Take care how you give that money, and to whom. Ivemomber that if children get dinners given them indiscriminately, their fathers will most certainly M>send the money in drink which .should have gone to feed the children. Itemember also that, while we ought to feed starving children, the greatest care must be taken as to the children for whom we provide food. Now, in the year 188.9, an Association was founded, cvlled "The Ijondon Schools Dinner A.ssociation," whose object was to administer funds for that purpose without wastefol or. unnecessary expenditure. This sooiiety has worked well, so for, by means of local committees, and it proposes to go on woikiing. There are, however, two (bfficalties in its way. One is the existence of two other grant-giving bodies with tbs same object, which do not amalgamate ; sn that there are thriM associations, not working togotbre, frequently oveiiappling oMh other ; two of them, perhaps, undoing by orominateneM all tbe goclM eflhotea the ouier one ■fhe ether difficulty is the collection m the streets 'kt " (br the stevn^ chfldBW," >-Thie note foi

CYCLING NOTES.

LONDON, APHII. 22.

Tas variable, springlike weatberls telling In garden and orchard aud deep wuodlan>Js, on h:dgcrows and broa l postures, and by the brook and river sides, so that fever a day comes now but some ciiuge. perhaps subtle on.y, or it may be startling, is to be noted. The chick bu is of the chestnut, for iastenc), aceineU to coma iu tne course uf a sm^o night; on aoother day ouo noted that here and tiiere the birch buns wt-rs Utued with tho palestgceni, and ooa that the syca uior.s 6ad burst tbrough tbelr buds aod sttalu«e the glury ot leaf. A week ago the elms were speckled with tiny white buds only, and the ilmaa appeared to have lO Ulle in tbeiu, like the oak and tbe ash. But now tbe elms are gioenlng. the limes have put forth their ruduy shopis, while the beeches are bursting tbeln among the topmost branches. The almond, one of tbe ouief beauties of early spring, Is changing from flower to leaf. It is the same wita early plums on snelceied walls, and the wohdrous Moom of the d^unsons Is being supplemented witii ttiat of pear and cherry. On Tuesuay I saw a cluster of wood anemones, for the first time this year, wavuK on the bank of a p j I and on tbe day following (be woods were :«llv.> with them. It was on this latter day that 1 luiind tue first wild violete peeping through tbe undergrowth.

The vaioe o(tba cycle for military purposes has met with far more recogntttfou on tbe Coutinsnt than in this country, aituough the movement was origioally English. In a recent, iaeiie of tbe **Hevue Biaue' appeals a forcible article contrasting the value o(cavalry and cyclists in modem warfare that showv the importance o(the modem war*steed. It la an acknuowledged fact that the part played by eavalry oa the ectdsl ileld of battle le far leas important in modern bigbdog with ooseless powder and (magasine guns. Charges are uot a feature of the preaent-day w a n, and tbs chiei duty uf cavalry is scouting and g-nsrei explorutiou, an J in those luuctioJM the horse men are b,;atsn by the cyclists. The results of the man<cuvres ot the last few seasons have proved that tUe oyclists have exoeedid even the iiuac sanguine expacbatious. Foiceu niacches over euorutuus dis* lauoas dve times the epeeU of cavalry movements have been frequently accomplished. Cavalry has b3cn surprised end annihilated before even there was time to mount, and attacking poiofts have been occupied bjforJ the slower enemy had ihougllt necessary to guard them. The advantages of a means of luuomotiou that suffers little from hunger, thirst, or fatigue, that cau be hidden l>ehiiid the smallest amjuut ot cover, and never neighs tj b:tray its pre* sauce, «taoip the cycle as ah indiepetisahle a«;oessory :in all future cumpuigoo.

Tbe proposition that the best bioyelo that can be bought ie the cheapest In the long run is one in favour of wnlch I have so often argued that I do not propose to cover the wlioie ground of the mattsr again. It has became a recogn Led truism, on the same footing as tlie fact that you cannot buy a ebronometer for the price of a cheap watch. But there is one phase of the <iuesUon which preiseots, Xmust admit, some little difficulty. A maker who is almost an unknown man may turn out a very good machine. He mi^ buy good parte, fib the bsst tjrres, tbe best chains, first-rate saddle, and so on through the whole equipment, and if be Is a skilled workman may turn out as good a luachine as mac^ine ss the known makers who charm several pounds more, although hia work can never be equal to theirs In finish. But there Is too much of a risk in all this. Such a one may do these tblngik but tar oftener he does not, and the average assembled bicyole la generally a coUeoCion of goeji parts spoiled by unskilful assembling. And the i%k Is greater than al tint Wight appears, MS the skill needed in building a mashtne is so diverse as seldom to be found in one mail. Tbe brozer and the- wheel builder are quite diliferant woikmen as a rule, and, without naming any uf the other numerous prooeaeos of manufacture through wbiob a bicyeie peases, these two may be taken as typical of the'-n^esslty for buying from a Arm ot grest reputabion.

It is hard to understand why so many riders dis* pen^e with mud-guards in the summer nioaths. These accessories weigi so little, and at moderate speeds offer so little re.Jstance to tub wind^ that they are cer* tainiy p'ribanentl^ desiTa'ble ^ 'alt seasons^ It is on^ at..a racing pace that the wind snsed by guard Is, a considerable factor, end itis^a mistake to assums that because tbs weatliey is flue you do not need a mud-guard. The passage Ihrough a town wuere th^ wateroart has been at work wilt OODU put the wellknown badge Ofthe guardless on the'frMk of the rider; and although the day not bs miaallw, a guard saves the dust and other various kinds of ^n* cleanness that may be picked op on a country rolwl Irom being scattered over One's bock and Into one's hair.

Mechanloai pacing,.although imperfect at present, is likely to be much more dsvelopei in the near future, especially in tbe loog-distancs French road rac^. Ttie artificiality of ail pacing tends to render pa^ tides more a matter of the m iful oigmisation ot trained help than tbe oonteist of man with mao in a true sporting way ; but the advent ot motorpacing simply means that the best-sheltered man must win,

A gear case that is badly fitted is worse than no gear case at all, because It baeomes a barboamr Instead ot an exolodar of dirt, and l'am sertf to antfoa that many of this osasoo'amartiklnas have gnuc ~ dosigned ostenolbly under a weill-koown, t ' fitted In a way that'w^iud toafEBatroa shudder. In pnnJoutelL w te a vieloas stele thte aeoessory to omU in fnvntsta it- with even If tha.fit la MMinlB'atr fixih one

MILITARY NEWS.

IN oonneoiion with the questlou of the liability for Cfoneral Service*' of the local copite in Rajputana and Central India, tbe Government of Xmiia have sanctioned the issue of a uotifieatloo ezemptiog tbe Malwa and Meywar Bhil Corps in this respect. On tbe other band, any men of the Erinpure liraiotlar Force and tbe Merwara Battalion who may nave been enlisted for local service only will be required bo be attested and to take the **General Service ** oaUu

A PUBLICATION will shortly be issued by Govern meat containing the rules wtiich apply to the pay meat of the Uyderobad CJontingsnt.

ARRANGEMISNTS are beiog made for the provision of one artillery rsnge some eight miles from Hyderabad (Siudi for th.} ure of the two battries, serving in the Sind Dis.riot.

Thu povieioD of a tempsrery pipe water supply for the Gurkha lines at Dooraimata has been saoctioned by the Governenc of India.

TUB services of Lieutenant B. U. West, R. E., have been placed at the dh pusal of tbe Fuieign Elepartment for employment In the Gilgit Agency.

LUSUTKNXNT G. A. TKUNT, 1st BsttalUm, Northamptaoshirs Regiment, ba« b^n granted a gratuity of one year's psy iulrespect ot the wound received by him in action on the Uth Novetnbsr lost.

TELEGRAPHIO LINE REPORTS.

MAY 13.

sTAva or urmanaTiOMAa ooMOoaiioanoai.

aRXAC BarraiN^Vta Teheran, perfect. Vim Tarfetei perfect. Via Bues, perfect.

Co-vriMaNT or Kufiops.—Via Teheran, parfeet VlaTofkey< perfect. Via euea, psrfeet.

A^UBIOL.—Via Brest, peneot. Via Valeatta. perfses. Via UUeot OsMs. perfeol.

Aoarraaua.—Via Peoana. perfeot. Via Aj

CBnra.—Via Fenaug. uarteoc Via AaS^im Siet, Via H**atrfk perfeot.

Anuoa.-Via Aden, perfect, via Oadls TenarUte, perfect. Via HiboB Hi. Vteceat. perfect.

Brtwe triegranm lu eeoretlangaaso tor OMise oennof be

Cable Pernaraboce Ceara JttSerrupted

Coromioiaiboo betteen Bc^ nia Mid Bieeap teterrupted.

All teKKIOns for Costa Ktoa may now be aoeepted at sender's rwk.

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Telegraps for Nioarsgtia are cubjeci to oensure at San JusA Del Sur, and aoeepted e ceadWe risk.

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Private telegrams In Code or Cepner via Haiti are pros hibited by uoreremenc. United Btates Diplematio tele*

**Sneure<mt2^teins for Island Barbaioesremoved, i at Quayaguil,on telegram* for Boundor.

Cable SM Thome Loganda iotorrupted.

Tetagrams tor Ooeta Rica are aobjeot to ojosure of Nicaragua Governmuent.

Pirrate t legratns la Code or Cepher for ofllooe in Italy, except those Mdreesed * Benk of Italy" ac Rome euspeoded.

Madagascar ani ueupkm mail otoaee m Mauritius, 1 p.ui.. Saturday. 8th lostant.—

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIO SERVICE

Lsteet dates of Foreira Meseateo received at Bembay ftom the United Ktoadom daring the 21 boors eodbig et 8 p.m.. Of the lath Mety, iteB.

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THSaXOMSTEB ,

iHujcauAT m a B i;-if>viK.'''' n » i > . « n

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ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

TO-DaY.

Yatdita H^cap Rate.—8 a.*tat Cp.in, aateieu i.y.

boats naiui H^ssr* g K aiuwham and U K HowM Pixie— Ufflers. KA Mannikiu burg Lieut Col H W Boyd eiella— Mr Jqnes F Cbrvetai Hoda Cupt T U K Piu.i>. H IM Violet Mr J B K Mocueth Melody

Coarse-From Committee Ycasel round North Karaija Buoy, raoM Mid!le Ground Buoy, leaving both itiarks to Btarboerd. rooi^ Tuoki>i Be»pou lenyii^ it to Fort and thence to iiaisb at Comiulitee Vessel. IeoKih of course 7^3 miles. Tomtit Class U'wa.—Start at i-Hp.io.

Boats nems, Entered by. CoraUt) Mr C it Byrne Mi-isoC Ortoers, K.A Lorna Mr M P Heard Tomtit M rR H U Hopkins CygntM Mr E.E Hielisfis Pesi Mr W Murrey May Comdr W Cbaodler

Course No.8, viz.. From Oommiitee Vessel round Noi8h Karauja Kpoy, rautta Tuckey Heapoon, loa^ ing bu h naiks to Port, round North Karaija Buoy leaviu . it to w<ehaarG auti finisbioaatCoiiiinitteo Vesiui. i..euKih of course 6^3 mUee.

THE TRADE OP BOMBAY DURING 1897-38.

THE EFFECTS OF FAMINE AND FLAGUK.

FBOA the Statistical BursaxTof the Government of India, veiums have been recrived *ot* the trade and navigation of feitish India. F<M the year ended on March 31st last, and it will be intmesting to compare the figures with those of the two previous yaata. Excluding the transactions in treasure, the followiog rpsalts are obtained

	vm -90, Xfo.	ldOO-97. Rs.	1897-tfi. Rs.
^ Imports	37,W),00.98»	20,87,3U;91V	24,00,13,375
Export*—			
Foreign...	A?7,39.8S0	3,12,01,727	2.70 9^.053
' 1...	3Li<iOL239	10,03,01,400	2*.

Total Meretaaa-

Uise	05,83.97.788	00,01.54.100	52,05.94.414

It will thus be seen that in 1806-96, when ibe conditions were normri, the foreign trade *ot* the port wae 1,378 laUkt higher than last year, when the full effects of plague in the city, and famine in the nuffnssil, were friu In other weeds, oar tnoceactione *ui%h* foreign countries were reduced to the enormous extent of nearly 2U ^er cent. Throughout the whole of India, the shrinkage as compared with 1895-96 was 1,664 lakhs (the fi^reu (or UM earlier year being 18,367 lakhs, and for the twelve months lately closed 16,603 lakhs), so that the ioas *o t* trade resulting from Ibe inisfiMtuncs ihroogfa which India has passed has been mainly borne by this city. 'Die difference in the case of Bombay between last year and 1896*87—only the latter half of which was aifeeted by the great calamities, local and general, that were tint disuemed in Septeiober, 1896—was 797 1.2 lakhs of rupees, and that between 1896-8 and 1886*86 was 677 lakhs. It may be said tual at the couuueoceuient of last April not (Nily the late fomine, but also tbe disappearing raidemic *oi* pitqpie had ceased to have any morkied e f f^ oa our commercial transactions abroad. Therefore, taking the trade of 1885*86 and that of tbe first half of the friiowing year as normal, we have a total shrinkage in the eighteen months which those canses were operative of 1,965 lakhs, w in round numbers of aimut twenty urorea of rupees,

an average decUue for the whole period of one-fifth ot the total trade; Of ceurse, when the transactions iu treasure are included in the calculation, the laigu and speculative iuipCHts of silver that took place in the autumn uf last year help te make up for the losses sustained, though they cannot be reckoned in the same category as merchandise. The figurea are :—

	1H85-9). He.	ker7*93.
Bombay.		
Total Merchandise.....	65,83,97,738	
Treaeuio ; Imparw,»	11,52,37,899	
Treaeuie : Export.s.....	3,54,91,341	
Grand Totals		
lU...	89,91,39,623	74.9u,23,154 74,21,1L371

The number of vessels entering the harbour during the year and their tonnage contrasted with the previous two yean was as follows :—

	1895 91.	139)1-97.	18V7-189K.
Vessels	1,933	831	827
Tonnage.....	L274,a9.)	1,163,(*<^	1,0i8,27u

The redaction last year from the figures of the Dormal period (1885-86) was thus 211 in the number of vessels aod 266,626 tons in tonnage.

The following comparative statistics of the quantities or value of the (Nrincipal Indian commodities exported from India duni^i tbe last three years will show the departments of exiMirt tnwle which have must sufiered from the effects of famine and plague :—

	1395 9 S cwt. Xfo.	139197. cwt. Rs.	1397-93. cwt. Rs.
Codec	10,U3	(,331	4,690
Rics.....	3>o,.179	311,463	635,488
Wioat	3,419,514

for Pitt to assert inpractice that great principle in its entirety. The whole fighting strength of the nation for the first time in our French wars was devoted exclusively to obtaining overwhelming maritime supremacy. British troops were but a small contingent in the Army of Ferdinand; we fought on the continent by means of subsidies. But the naval campaign was carried on with such vigour that the French fleet was virtually swept off the seas; consequently reverses to the French arms in India and Canada closed our rivals utterly without power of recuperation in both continents, thus securing Canada and the future Empire of India to the British. The capture of Quebec and the victory of Wandewash are decisive, because Boscawen and Hawke made the French fleet powerless. The glory of Pitt lay in this—that he found the country in a panic, and inspired it with courage and resolution, whereby he proved himself a great man; that he recognised naval supremacy as the grand aim to be achieved, and thereby proved himself a far seeing statesman. He was the one man who saw how decisive victory could be achieved, and he achieved it triumphantly.

The second of Pitt's essays deals with the second part of Pitt's career. The pages in which he limns Chatham under eclipse—Lombroso has familiarised us with the theory that wherever there is genius madness is never far off—are in Macaulay's most picturesque and trenchant style. Pitt having agreed to become Prime Minister of a motley Cabinet composed principally of the King's friends, and having accepted a Peerage, at once lost all his popularity. His mind soon showed signs of aberration. At a moment when the ministry were assailed on all hands, he suddenly proclaimed himself gouty and withdrew to Bath:—

A MAD PRIME MINISTER.

It was announced, after some time, that he was better, that he would shortly return, that he would soon put everything in order. A day was fixed for his arrival in London. But when he reached the Castle Inn at Marlborough, he stopped, shut himself up in his room, and remained there some weeks. Everybody who travelled that road was amazed by the number of his attendants, footmen and grooms, dressed in his family livery, filled the whole inn, though one of the largest in England, and swarmed in the streets of the little town. The truth was, that the invalid had insisted that, during his stay, all the waiters and stable-boys of the Castle should wear his livery.

His colleagues were in despair. The Duke of Grafton proposed to go down to Marlborough in order to consult the oracle. But he was informed that Lord Chatham must decline all conversation on business. In the meantime, all the parties which were out of office, Bedfords, Grenvilles, and Rockinghams, joined to oppose the distracted Government on the vote for the land tax. They were reinforced by almost all the county members, and had a considerable majority. This was the first time that a ministry had been beaten on an important division in the House of Commons since the fall of Sir Robert Walpole. The administration, thus furiously assailed from without, was torn by internal dissensions. It had been formed on no principle whatever. From the very first, nothing but Chatham's authority had prevented the hostile contingents which made up his ranks from going to blows with each other. That authority was now withdrawn, and everything was in commotion. Conway, a brave soldier, but in civil affairs the most timid and irresolute of men, afraid of disobliging the King, afraid of being abused in the newspapers, afraid of being thought factious if he went out, afraid of being thought interested if he stayed in, afraid of everything and afraid of being known to be afraid of anything, was beaten backwards and forwards like a shuttlecock between Horace Walpole who wished to make him prime minister, and Lord John Cavendish, who wished to draw him into opposition. Charles Townshend, a man of splendid eloquence, of lax principles, and of boundless vanity and presumption, would submit to no control. The full extent of his parts, of his ambition, and of his arrogance, had not yet been made manifest; for he had always quailed before the genius and the lofty character of Pitt. But now that Pitt had quitted the House of Commons, and seemed to have abdicated the part of chief minister, Townshend broke loose from all restraint.

While things were in this state, Chatham at length returned to London. He might as well have remained at Marlborough. He would see nobody. He would give no opinion on any public matter. The Duke of Grafton begged piteously for an interview for an hour, for half-an-hour, for five minutes. The answer was, that it was impossible. The King himself repeatedly condescended to expostulate and implore. "Your duty," he wrote, "your own honour, require you to make an effort." The answers to these appeals were commonly written in Lady Chatham's hand, from her lord's dictation; for he had not energy even to use a pen. He flung himself at the King's feet. He is penetrated by the royal goodness; so signally shown to the most unhappy of men. He implores a little more indulgence. He cannot as yet transact business. He cannot see his colleagues. Least of all, can he bear the excitement of an interview with Majesty.

Some were half inclined to suspect that he was, to use a military phrase, malingering. He had made, they said, a great blunder, and had found it out. His immense popularity, his high reputation for statesmanship, were gone for ever. Intoxicated by pride, he had undertaken a task beyond his abilities. He now saw nothing before him but embarrassments and humiliations; and he had therefore simulated illness in order to escape from vexations which he had not fortitude to meet. This suspicion, though it derived some colour from the weakness which was the most striking blemish of his character, was certainly unfounded. His mind, before he became first minister, had been, as we have said, in an unsound state; and physical and moral causes now concurred to make the derangement of his faculties complete. The gout, which had been the torment of his whole life, had been suppressed by strong remedies. For the first time since he was a boy at Oxford, he had passed several months without a twinge. But his hand and foot had been relieved at the expense of his nerves. He became melancholy, fanciful, irritable. The embarrassing state of public affairs, the grave responsibility which lay on him, the conflicting views of his errors, the disputes of his colleagues, the savage clamours raised by his detractors, bewildered his enfeebled mind. One thing alone, he said, could save him. He must re-purchase Hayes. The willing consent of the new occupant was extorted by Lady Chatham's entreaties and tears; and her lord was somewhat easier. But if business were mentioned to him, he, once the proudest and boldest of mankind, behaved like a hysterical girl, trembled from head to foot, and burst into a flood of tears.

Yet it was that same Minister who first most asserted the great principle of complete naval ascendency and swept the French fleets from the seas!

THE ANNIVERSARY OF CULLODEN.

THE 152nd anniversary of the Battle of Culloden was marked on Saturday April 16 by a brief and picturesque ceremony, the scene of which was the huge cairn which stands on the battlefield to the memory of the clansmen who fell in the Stuart cause. In pursuance of an old custom, persons, wreaths were placed beside the cairn, and an oration was delivered by Mr. Theodore Napier, Edinburgh, who wore a Highland costume of a striking pattern. Devoted Jacobite though he himself were of the party, but the large majority seemed to be mere spectators from Inverness, Nairn, and the district of the battlefield. The weather was very favourable, and the quaint ceremony was successfully carried out. On the arrival of the special factory party who were driven from Inverness in a brake, Mr. Napier placed a handsome wreath against the cairn. The wreath was a tribute from the Scottish Anniversary and Historical Society. It was in the form of a large, four feet in diameter, and was made up of bay and ivy leaves and heather. The words "Honour to the brave" were picked out in ever lasting flowers, and an attached piece of silk ribbon had the inscription—"In memory of the heroes who died for Scotland and Prince Charlie, April 16th, 1746." Another large wreath "in memory of 200 Glenzieses who fell at the Battle of Culloden" was hung upon the sloughorn club moss, with the badge of the clan. A third came from the Legitimist Jacobite League of Great Britain and Ireland and the Order of St. Germain. It was composed of white roses, maiden hair ferns, and flowers, and, besides the words of commemoration, it bore, "What they fought for, we will work for." A smaller wreath, with a ribbon of Stuart tartan, was sent by Mr. D. W. Stewart, F. S. A., Scot. The wreaths having been placed on the cairn, Mr. Napier said he did not know when he left Edinburgh that he would have the pleasure of seeing such a large company around the memorial stone, and they would excuse him, as he was not prepared to address them. They were met to celebrate not what they could call a glorious event, for it was a most mournful one. He could not help stamping his foot with indignation when he observed the position which the Highlanders had chosen for the fight. They might have taken up a position amongst the noble hills and glens close by, and kept at bay an army four times larger than that opposed to them. But the die was cast against them. Still, the noble manner in which they fought for what they believed to be the right, and which many still thought to be the right, could not but be admired. They left a memory and a record of fidelity which showed that they were heroes. He hoped that that day's proceedings were but beginning of something more extensive and permanent in the way of commemorating the event, and that Highlanders and Scotsmen, here and in America and Australia, would go to the battlefield of Culloden and take part in future anniversaries. The speech was loudly cheered. The toast of "The Departed Brave" was pledged in silence, and a photograph of the cairn and wreaths, with Mr. Napier and Mr. A. G. Scott, Inverness, a prominent member of the Legitimist Jacobite League in the foreground, was taken, after which the ceremony concluded.

ACUTE PERCEPTION OF SOUND.

WITH some fortunate persons the perception of sound is wonderfully keen. A violinist went to fill an engagement in a strange city, and engaged apartments in a street where all the houses were built according to one pattern.

Returning to his room late one night, and having entirely forgotten the number of the house, he was at a loss to find his lodgings, until a musical expedient occurred to him. He imagined that he should be able to distinguish the sound of his landlady's street door bell, and so he deliberately went along the street ringing each bell till he arrived at one of a certain tone, which he at once recognised as the right one, and on hearing which he waited until he was admitted.

This acuteness of ear is not confined to musicians. An English lieutenant, on leave of absence from his regiment, spent a night at a hotel in Manchester. The following morning, as he was sitting at breakfast, a battalion of street musicians came past, and in one of the instruments he thought he recognised the peculiar style of the playing of a man who had performed on that instrument in the band of his regiment, but who had deserted.

The officer immediately ran downstairs, found his surmise correct, and, greatly to the deserter's astonishment, caused him to be at once arrested.

As we announced the other day, Miss Marie Corelli has threatened an action for libel against Mr. Leonard Smithers, the publisher of Mr. W. P. Ryan's "Literary London," for the references to herself in an article in that volume headed "Authors I cannot Take Seriously." Mr. Smithers agrees to remove his name from the title-page pending the legal decision in the matter. Mr. Ryan thereupon assumes full responsibility for the book, which is his property, and is arranging to publish copies on his own account, circulating them also through the ordinary bookselling channels. He has advised Miss Corelli's solicitors, Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, of his decision not to withdraw or eliminate anything in the volume.

THE LONDON LARRIKIN.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.

IN my journalistic perambulations about our great city, it has been my fortune to come in for a row or two. Indeed, it would be more than a little strange had this not been the case, considering how persistently, in my search for entertaining and novel matter, I have found my way into the roughest quarters and mingled freely with the lawless and criminal classes. Yet I am bound to say that the so-called "dangerous" section of society is harmless enough so long as you do not interfere with it. I have a very vivid recollection of spending an exceedingly pleasant, not to say convivial, evening with a company, every member of which was a professed thief, and at least one had been on his trial for killing a man. But no attempt was made upon either my person or pocket, for was I not present under the special protection of one of the clique who owed me a debt of gratitude? "Honour among thieves" may perhaps not be a very substantial thing, but the most hardened criminal rarely forgets a kindness, and the memory of it—might though it may have been—will make him your staunch friend who will stick to you in the tightest corner, against odds never so heavy. However, with these gentry I have never had any trouble; the occasional scrimmage I have got into has been with quite a different class—a class which the public is only just beginning to recognise constitutes a very serious pest. Certain districts are infested by gangs of young ruffians who make a practice of patrolling the streets nightly, insulting, assaulting, and robbing, and generally making things exceedingly unpleasant for all but the most vigorous and determined citizens. Of late their doings have attracted a great deal of attention; members of such gangs have constantly made their appearance at the various police courts charged with serious offences, and the efforts of the authorities to put them down have been redoubled, without as yet any success.

Although I had for a long time been aware of the existence of these prowling gangs, it was not until a short time back that I gave any very special attention to the subject. Then occurred an incident which naturally aroused my interest. Walking home late one evening through one of the streets leading off the Gray's Inn Road, my progress was barred by a knot of youths standing in the middle of the pavement. There were a round dozen of them, and as I approached I noticed from a distance that several pedestrians, among them one or two women, had been hustled out into the muddy roadway. There the gang of beauties stood, and there they stayed until I was a couple of yards off, I continued to advance, expecting that when they saw the bold front which I presented to them they would open out a passage. They didn't. On the contrary, using language of the most obscene character, they closed round me and jostled me. Being strong and active, I gave a couple of good hard shoves and sent two of them reeling, and then the whole gang got exceedingly "nasty" and "went for" me. Sticks were brandished, and I heard some mention of a pistol—but didn't see it. I collared one fellow and, using him as a battering-ram, dashed him with all my force into another's waistcoat. Neither of them came on again. Then I hit out right and left, three times I think, and something went down each time, and then—I was clear and walking towards the Gray's Inn Road in order to find a constable. As one hove in sight at the moment and my foes had quickly disappeared, I was not inclined to wait, so went home. And there the matter ended.

Since then, however, I have been investigating the whole matter. The assault which was not committed upon me was a trifling matter compared with the crimes committed by these gangs which one so frequently reads about. Almost every district has gangs of its own which terrorise the neighbourhood and fight among themselves. For instance, in Clerkenwell, which has recently become so notorious in consequence of the constant appearance of members of these fraternities in its police court, there are two famous gangs, known respectively as the "Lion" gang, which operates outside the "Lion" beerhouse, and the "Pooley" gang, which takes its name from Porpool Lane, and which is recruited from Leather Lane and its environs. These then are the rivals—"Chapellers," who hail from Chapel Street, Islington. Each of these gangs, whose members vary in age from thirteen to twenty years, has its "boss," whose authority is recognised and whose commands are implicitly obeyed. These "bosses" are not elected formally, but attain their position in virtue of their extra daring and general capacity for command. In each district there is a particular spot which the various gangs regard as a sort of general rendezvous. In the district to which special reference has been made, the Sadler's Wells Theatre, in Rosebery Avenue, is undoubtedly the plague-spot. There the "Chapellers," the "Lion" gang, and the "Pooley" gang are wont to meet and hatch their mischievous plans. Inside the theatre, of course, they are obliged to observe a certain amount of decorum; it is outside, after the show is over, that the ructions so frightful to experience. One might think that the fact that these gangs all regard decent citizens as their enemies would prove a bond of sympathy between them. But this is not so; on the contrary, the deadliest enmity exists, and that leads to conflicts of the most savage and brutal description. Very often the merest trifle sets two gangs at variance. There may previously have been no open animosity between them. Then perhaps on a Saturday night a "Chapeller" gets into a quarrel with one of the "Pooley" gang on the latter's own ground; the members of the gang quickly come to the rescue of their comrade, and the unfortunate "Chapeller" is lucky if he gets away with no more serious injuries than can be inflicted by a fist or a boot. Smarting from his injuries, he reports the occurrence to his mates. The "Pooley" gang speedily "take it up;" the bosses give down their orders, and the gang "go to war" against the "Chapellers."

Sanguinary and often fatal combats ensue. These are no ordinary "turn-ups" between a number of street urchins, but battles in which the combatants fight, if not to kill, at least to seriously maim one another. The weapons they use leave one in no doubt as to their intentions. Pistols are quite common; knives equally so; and the members of the gang who cannot afford more expensive weapons arm themselves with cudgels loaded with lead, iron bars, and bits of lead-piping. That they use them, too, the records of the police courts show only too well. A short time back, it will be remembered, a little girl was shot dead in one of these encounters; while at last week's police court a ruffian was sent to penal servitude for six years, and his two companions received shorter terms of imprisonment, for a grave assault upon a police-constable, the assault was committed with a most murderous bowie-knife. These faction fights are not always confined to neighbouring gangs; for instance, the Clerkenwell boys occasionally march over Waterloo Bridge and make it hot for the lads who similarly infest some of the districts across the water. Of course, these conflicts between rival factions are not allowed to proceed; the police interfere; but to arrest any of the offenders is by no means a child's play. Individually these youths feel the greatest dread of a policeman, as indeed they do of any able-bodied resolute man. But in numbers they apparently dread nobody, and thus it is that the police have such a difficult and dangerous task when they have to stop such young ruffians from battering one another about and terrorising the peaceful members of the community. Like most cowards, they are the more dangerous because they can be so with impunity, having knocked a man down, they proceed to kick and bludgeon him with the greatest gusto, and utterly regardless of the consequences.

The amiable folk who, lacking any practical experience of the subject, imagine that the larrikin is merely an ordinary lad whose high spirits prompt him to all sorts of deviltment and mischief, should speedily disabuse themselves of any such idea. The larrikin is high spirited enough in no rigorous sense, only for mischief's sake, he has not even the pluck which might in a measure serve to palliate his other shortcomings. Of the word "fun" in its usual sense, he has no comprehension. He is simply a cruel and brutal young animal; idle, vicious, and a thorough bully, who delights to terrorise and ill-treat the weak and the helpless. It is a great mistake to suppose that the lads of whom these gangs are composed are the sons of respectable people and have been led away by bad companions. Rarely, very rarely, that may be the case. Go to the Clerkenwell, or, in fact, any other London police court, and you will see gathered the inmates of a poor and congested district, and see what a frequent occurrence it is for a father or mother to come before his worship and plead that a child perhaps eleven or twelve years old is "entirely beyond their control." Public sympathy, or rather the sympathy of the unthinking public, is apt to go out towards the poor parent, who, toiling week in and week out to earn a living for the bairns at home, is additionally burdened by the conduct of a son who is taking to evil courses. Very pathetic, no doubt; but the exceeding willingness with which the parents are ready to part with their child cannot fail to arouse suspicion. As a matter of fact, in nine cases out of ten of this description the parents, generally drunken and frequently dishonest, have allowed their child to run wild from its very earliest years, and seize the first opportunity of getting rid of him by sending him to a reformatory, and thus avoid being responsible for his maintenance. It is not very easy for a magistrate to deal with these cases. On the one hand, if he takes the youngster away from his parents he is encouraging others to adopt a similar course; on the other, if he tells the parent to take the child away and give him a good thrashing, he knows very well that nothing of the sort will be done.

When the larrikin comes before the "beak" for an offence which is only punishable by a fine, the fine is paid, and he virtually gets off scot free. When he has committed an offence of a more serious nature, he is sent to prison—which is not very distasteful to him. Penal servitude is, of course, only meted out exceptionally; anything from seven days to six months is the more usual sentence. And after a short period spent in gaol the larrikin is more dangerous to the community than ever. There is only one punishment which would deter the larrikin, and that is not inflicted. It has been said that he is a thorough-paced coward at heart; he will do anything rather than risk his precious skin. Therefore should he be made to suffer. Some one once said that the very worst use you could put a man to was to hang him; I am inclined to paraphrase the remark and apply it to the present case—the very best use you could put the larrikin to would be to flog him. Unfortunately a sentimental section of the public raise their hands with horror at the notion of flogging mere boys, who, they are pleased to say, are more sinned against than sinning. As for the minor punishment of the birch—which, by the way, wielded by a strong warder, may be made quite severe enough—in the majority of cases magistrates are powerless to order this to be inflicted. Fourteen is the age limit for this punishment, and larrikins who are charged with really serious offences are, as a rule, from sixteen to eighteen years old. If it were made a rule that a prisoner, who could be proved to be a member of one of these gangs, should, on conviction of violence or robbery, invariably be flogged, there is scarcely a doubt that the activities of this class would diminish.—*St. James's Gazette.*

UNDER Inspector of Machinery Wootton, the senior engineer officer, on the Naval list, has been retired at his own request. His services have been long, varied, and meritorious. He was in the Arctic Expedition of 1875-76, and was specially promoted for it. He was chief engineer of the Temeraire at the bombardment of Alexandria, Inspector of Machinery at Hong Kong, and for over five years Chief Inspector at Portsmouth, in all which appointments he was as efficient as he was popular. He was appointed a member of the Admiralty Committee on designs for propelling machinery, which carries with it an allowance of £100 a year, and he was made a C.B. last year.

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There was a sword of Damocles hanging over the heads of all, and might descend on the head of any person at any time. He submitted that the ordinary law was quite sufficient to deal with all manner of offences without placing the liberty of the subject at the mercy of the Executive Government. The penal code of India was much more drastic than that of this country. And there was no suggestion that judges and juries would not do their duty. This led Mr. Bose to speak of the practical ostracism of the natives of India, and to argue that it was the most disastrous in its consequences. He regretted that instead of going forward in the path of liberty the Government seemed to be going backwards, for new distinctions of colour, and creed, and race had been introduced in reference to service under the Crown. This was a subject of bitter complaint among the Indian population. Moreover, it was in opposition to the obligations solemnly undertaken by the Queen Majesty assumed the direct sovereignty of India, in 1855. "We are bound," said the Queen on that occasion, "towards the Indian people by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects, and this obligation, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil; and it is our further will that so far as may be our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to office in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge." The policy now being carried out was in sad contrast to the noble sentiments which had been uttered. It was not a policy, so to speak, of sitting on the safety valve of public discontent, for it sought to muzzle the Press and prevent the people from giving voice to their complaints and wants and future. To say that this policy was fraught with extreme peril, for it created instead of lessening disaffection.

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds i. cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. *Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.*

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"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations

"LANOLINE"

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THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

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THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 6/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

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A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM "VINOLIA" FOR THE SKIN

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For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

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INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

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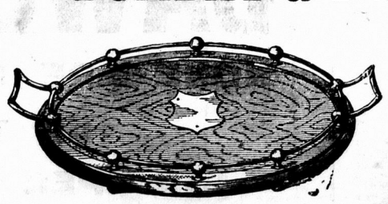

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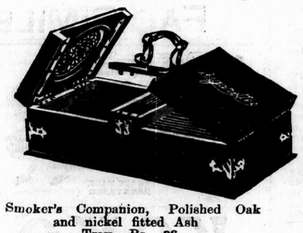

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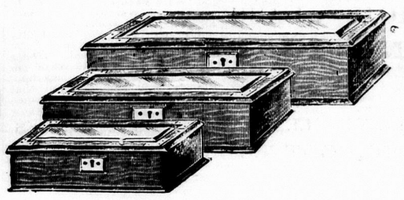
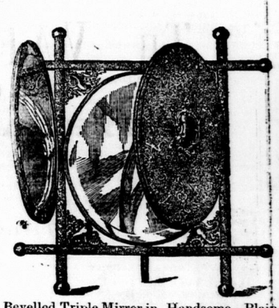


Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Sizes. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar, Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



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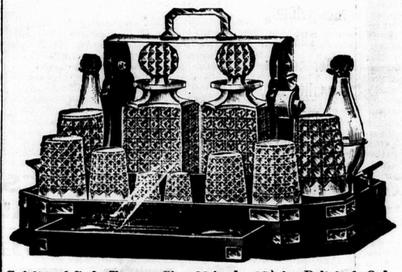
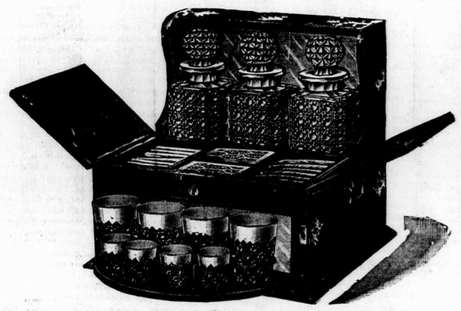
Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs. 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.



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EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD *THROUGHOUT THE WORLD* ought to contain A BOTTLE of

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It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION

THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

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FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

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CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE, THE BEST ON EARTH AND THE BEST TO DRINK: AS THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WELL MATURED AND DISTILLED FROM PURE MALT.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER. Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

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Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.

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While a sure cure exists?

For that inveterate "misery in the head" there is no better remedy than Little's Oriental Balm. Its effects are simply marvellous. One application and the pain subsides as if by magic. No dosing with nauseous internal medicines.

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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

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It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

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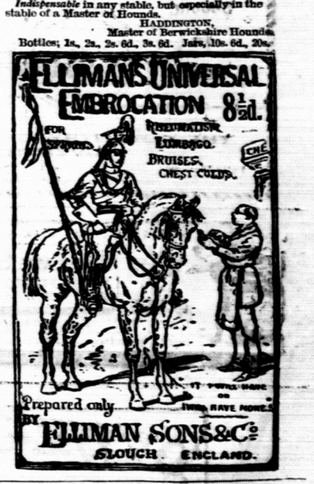

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One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a cool fragrant Cigarette.

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

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THE PUREST. MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

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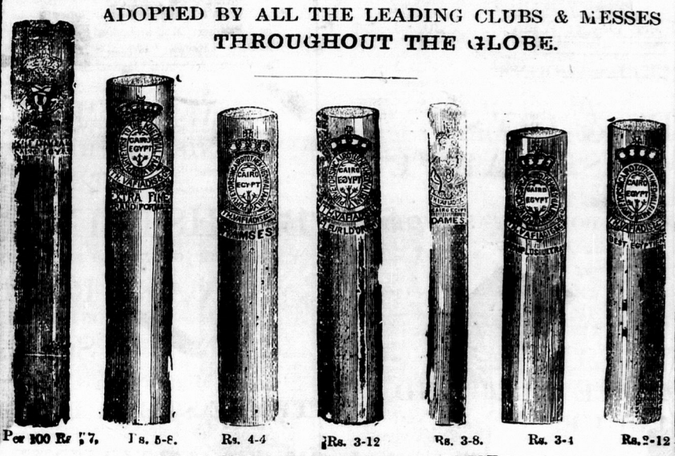

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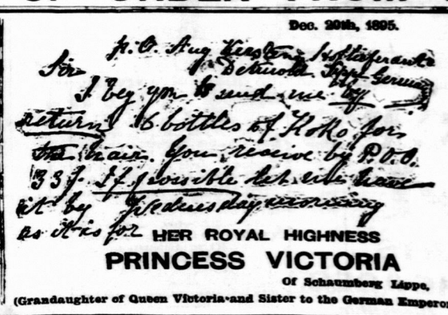

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